

## The Sun

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## Tariff Day at Esopus.

Saturday Judge PARKER turned away from the Philippines and his celebrated figure-pictures, and filled the Hon. ISAAC A. HOPPER of Harlem and divers other learned economists with some historical observations on the rise and progress of protection from the time of ALEXANDER HAMILTON to that of the Hon. LOUIS R. EHRICH. An incident part of the day was the unbending resolve of Mr. EHRICH and another tariff reformer to read aloud their own considerations on the tariff. The Judge had to listen to them. Then they had to listen to the Judge. It was a great time for tariff-busting in Esopus. The Hon. ISAAC A. HOPPER returned to Harlem a tired man. Judge PARKER's "glance at the past" was scarcely what Mr. HOPPER's friends in the Thirty-first district would call "hot stuff," but it served. It is the work of a diligent compiler, and in parts of it the figures are shown as thickly as in some parts of Prof. BILLY SUMNER's book on ANDREW JACKSON.

A glance at the present is all that need concern us in this latest number of the Esopus. Why does Judge PARKER omit to mention the sincere milk of Democratic economic doctrine in 1904?

"We denounce protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few."

He does mention another amusing slice of the Democratic national platform, the demand for "a revision and gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and for the common weal." Now, the Democrats may be the friends of the masses, though the masses seem to be a little slow to find it out, but if protection is robbery, why don't the Democrats cry for the abolition of it? The gradual revision and reduction of robbery is a whimsical proposition.

Protection is a robbery of the many to enrich the few, yet the Democrats are going to let the robbery continue, just reducing it gradually so that the robbers will not feel the reduction too much.

## Get a Sample Ballot.

The Election law provides in section 83 that "sample ballots equal in number to 25 per centum of the number of official ballots provided therefor, shall also be provided for every polling place," and any elector who desires to study the ballot before he receives his official ballot and enters the booth to mark it is entitled to receive one of these. In every respect they are like the official ballots, except that they are printed on paper of a different color and are not numbered. Any man entitled to vote may obtain a sample ballot from the election officers, and may take it away from the polling place. If any voter who desires to split his ticket feels that he does not understand perfectly how to do so, he should get a sample ballot and study it before he applies for his official ballot.

He will find printed upon it the name of each candidate for office and in front of each candidate's name he will find the voting space. The names of the candidates for President and Vice-President are also printed on the ballot. They are not to be voted for, and no voting space is printed in front of the name of either of them. Under no circumstances should the voter make any mark in front of the name of a candidate for President or Vice-President, or elsewhere upon the ballot except in a voting circle of space. If a voter makes any mark on his ballot except the legal cross (X) mark inside of a voting circle or voting space, it will be thrown out and not counted.

The voter of a split ticket may mark his ballot in either of two ways. He may make a cross (X) mark in the voting space in front of the name of each candidate for whom he wishes to vote, in the manner illustrated in the diagram "A," printed elsewhere in this paper. This method requires that fifty-three crosses (X) marks be made to vote a full ticket—one in the voting space in front of the name of each of the thirty-nine Republican candidates for electors of President and Vice-President, one in the voting space in front of the name of D-CADY HERRICK, one in the voting space in front of the name of FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON, one in the voting space in front of the name of JOHN CUNNEEN, one in the voting space in front of the name of THOMAS H. STRYKER, and one in the voting space in front of the name of each other candidate for office whom the voter selects. It sounds like a big job, but it is not as bad as it sounds.

If any voter does not want to spend the time required to make fifty-three marks upon his ballot, he may vote the split ticket in the manner illustrated in diagram "B." Following this method, he will make a cross (X) mark in the circle under the Republican emblem. This marks the ballot for a vote for every Republican candidate except those for whose opponents the voter indicates his choice by making cross (X) marks in the circle the voter would make crosses in the voting spaces in front of the names of D-CADY HERRICK, FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON, JOHN CUNNEEN and THOMAS H. STRYKER, thus casting his ballot for the Republican national ticket, against

the Grocery and Graft, and in favor of the Citizens' candidates for State office. Either method of splitting the ticket may be followed. Each has its advantages. Neither is as complicated as to offer any difficulty, but any nervous man anxious to be sure of his ground should obtain a sample ballot, study it carefully and then mark his official ballot to vote for the Republican national ticket and the anti-Grocery State ticket.

## Mr. Higgins as Dr. Jekyll.

Dr. Jekyll-Higgins is trying to get rid of Mr. HYDE-HIGGINS until after election. In *Charities*, Jekyll-Higgins utters the sweetest benevolent altruistic independent non-partisan sentiments. As Jekyll-Higgins, he promises to undo much of the wicked work of HYDE-HIGGINS in the State charitable institutions. HYDE-HIGGINS voted for the Odell Lunacy bill. Against the protests of all the philanthropists in the State, he helped put the more than 23,000 patients in the State hospitals for the insane into the power of the Odell ring. He voted to transfer them from the care of faithful, unpaid local boards of managers to the State Commission of Lunacy. HYDE-HIGGINS helped thin the food allowance of those patients. He aided in the noble work of reducing their poor ration of meat and potatoes and vegetables and taking the clothes from their backs. HYDE-HIGGINS was a supporter of that generous policy which permitted the unfortunate in the hospital to have half an egg piece a day, provided eggs didn't cost more than 15 cents a dozen.

Looking back on those achievements and forward to election day, HYDE-HIGGINS feels that he must take his medicine and appear, bland and smiling, as Jekyll-Higgins. He is now

"In favor of reestablishing local Boards of Managers of the State hospitals for the insane, and of transferring from the State Commission of Lunacy to such local boards all the administrative powers and responsibilities which they had when abolished, except those which are strictly financial."

This Jekyll-Higgins admits that his wicked double was wrong three years ago. But notice that the metamorphosis medicine doesn't work well. HYDE-HIGGINS is still potent. The State Lunacy Commission must still make the grocery purchases.

In his Madison Square Garden speech Judge HENRICK, while insisting that the State institutions should be managed, like private charities, by individual boards of managers, declared his belief that the purchases for all the State institutions should be made by a purchasing board "composed of the Comptroller and the presidents of the constitutional boards having supervision of these several interests." It must be the unsubmerged and unrepentant HYDE-HIGGINS who says that such a body would, in his opinion, "serve no useful purpose." No useful purpose to a political ring.

Now see the virtuous swelling of the white waistcoat of Jekyll-Higgins:

"In the charitable, penal and reformatory system of the State, appointments should be made with no reference whatever to party affiliation, and every appointment should be such as to command the immediate respect and to inspire the confidence of those who are most familiar with charitable work and the real needs of our public dependents."

How affecting! That is, if you don't happen to remember that HYDE-HIGGINS, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, reported the bill which created the office of Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, an office held by the Republican "dough" collector of Albany county!

## Pier Rentals.

The refusal of the International Mercantile Marine Company to lease the five and one-half new piers in the Chelsea section of the waterfront at the price demanded by the Dock Department has revived the old controversy as to whether it is wise for the city to charge high rentals for the docking facilities under its control.

As the matter stands the city now owns a considerable portion of its waterfront, having acquired most of it either through private arrangements with the owners or by condemnation proceedings. The policy of the municipality in improving this property, especially for the transatlantic passenger lines, has been to charge a rental equal to the interest on the bonds, plus a percentage for the sinking fund that insures the wiping out of the debt in something like thirty years. This necessitates the fixing of a very high rental.

The matter was exhaustively discussed in the administration of Mayor STRONG, when the first notable dock improvement was completed by the municipality in the vicinity of West Eleventh street. Five great piers were built there for the Cunard, the White Star and the Wilson lines at a cost of \$8,000,000. When the question arose as to what rent should be charged for them, even so distinguished an authority as the late ex-Mayor HEWITT said in a public discussion that in his opinion the time would come when the city would have to offer its piers free of charge to transatlantic steamers. The late ex-Mayor GRACE did not go so far as that, but he raised his voice in favor of low rents. He also seconded the declaration of Mr. HEWITT that New York's predominance was due chiefly to her foreign commerce.

On the other hand, the city officials would listen to no proposition that did not provide for the interest of the bonds as well as the retirement fund. The rent was finally fixed at 4 3-5 per cent, or 4.4 per cent, for the second decade and 5 1-4 per cent, for the third decade. In addition, the steamship companies had to spend nearly \$1,000,000 in putting sheds on the piers.

Many citizens of high standing in the commercial world criticized the action of the Dock Board and of the Sinking Fund Commission which approved the lease. It was pointed out then, as it is pointed out now, that in many of the large competing ports of the country, such as Philadelphia and Boston, piers could be obtained rent free, and that New York's commercial supremacy would fade away if the charges for docking facilities were not reduced.

Yet none of the great transatlantic

lines has since then deserted this city. Although complaining that the pier rents constitute a grievous burden, they continue to land their passengers at this port. The truth is that they cannot afford to land them anywhere else, no matter what inducement may be offered to them in respect to free piers. This is the natural port of entry, the chief commercial and financial center of the Western world; and until that title is wrested from it neither Philadelphia nor Boston nor any other city can hope to compete with it for the transatlantic steamship business. If piers were offered rent free in New York its waterfront could scarcely accommodate more shipping than it does to-day.

Nevertheless, it is a grave question whether or not it is wise for the municipality to squeeze the last dollar out of the steamship companies simply because it is necessary for them to land their boats here. It is a policy that savors of oppression, and it is bound to react in time upon the business interests of the community. The efforts of the municipal government should be in the direction of encouraging trade and commerce, not in hindering them; and it could well afford to make any concession in the matter of pier rentals that the big steamship companies reasonably request.

## The Same Van Alstyne.

We print below one of several letters recently written to THE SUN in regard to Governor-CHAIRMAN ODELL's candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor:

"In reading your articles on the Furnaceville Iron Company, one constantly runs across the name of HENRY A. VAN ALSTYNE. In one instance he is spoken of as having resigned the office of State Engineer and Surveyor to enter the employ of the Furnaceville Iron Company, and in another as appearing before the Canal Board in advocacy of the famous \$18,618 deal."

"Now, all the above suggests the inquiry: Can it be possible that the HENRY A. VAN ALSTYNE mentioned by the Hon. JOHN CUNNEEN as working hand in hand with HIGGINS, the Odell candidate for Governor, to secure this item of \$18,618 to the Furnaceville concern by the action of the Odell Canal Board, is the same HENRY A. VAN ALSTYNE of Columbia county, the Odell candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor at the approaching election next month?"

"If, alas! we must confess to the truth and acknowledge that they are one and the same individual, it is not self-evident that you should enjoin your readers to put the cross mark before the name of HON. THOMAS H. STRYKER of Onondaga, who is running for State Engineer and Surveyor, as well as before HERRICK's, HARRISON's and JOHN CUNNEEN's?"

"Apply the pruning knife without stint to the entire Odell gang—VAN ALSTYNE as well as to HIGGINS, BRUCE and MYERS. I vote in Westchester county."

Another of the letters has this to say: "Do you advocate the election of Mr. VAN ALSTYNE to the office of State Engineer and Surveyor on the Odell ticket?"

"From his past performance I think he is too prudent in the art of measurement to deserve the support of his fellow citizens. As you have not mentioned the matter in your advice to voters, I call your attention to the omission."

Still another of the communications says: "Why not advise your readers to vote against VAN ALSTYNE, as well as against HIGGINS, BRUCE and MYERS?"

For the information of the Westchester county voter we append the text of a brief autobiography which Mr. VAN ALSTYNE handed out in person at Albany on the afternoon of May 10:

"Mr. HENRY A. VAN ALSTYNE was born in Columbia county, New York, in 1860, and after completing a four years course in Union College, graduating with a degree of C. E., he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, acting as engineer in charge of construction of public works until 1894, when he entered the service of the State as Assistant Engineer in the State Engineer's Department. In 1897 Mr. VAN ALSTYNE accepted the position of superintendent of construction and engineer for the Furnaceville Iron Company in connection with the improvement of State canals on the western division, and upon the completion of their work entered the employ of the Union Bridge Company at Athens, Pa., where he remained until 1899, when he returned to the State Engineer's Department as assistant engineer of the eastern division, being subsequently promoted to first assistant, resident engineer, and in 1901 to division engineer of the eastern division, which position he has held to the present time."

Mr. VAN ALSTYNE furnished for the printer the foregoing account of himself, for the reason that Governor-CHAIRMAN ODELL on that day had appointed him to be State Engineer and Surveyor to succeed EDWARD A. BOND. On Sept. 15, at Saratoga, Governor-CHAIRMAN ODELL nominated Mr. VAN ALSTYNE to be State Engineer and Surveyor.

On Sept. 27 Attorney-General JOHN CUNNEEN, the chief law officer of the State, issued a statement in which he speaks incidentally of Mr. HIGGINS and specifically of Mr. VAN ALSTYNE: "I am a member of the Canal Board, and very soon after entering upon the duties of my office voted alone against the allowance of an item claimed by the Furnaceville Iron Company for excavating rock for \$18,618 on a contract for canal work under the \$300,000 appropriation of 1896. I did this because of the following facts:

"The claim had been made by the preceding State Canal Board, which disallowed this item. The claimant applied for a rehearing, which had been granted. On the rehearing it appeared that before the contract was made the State Engineers made an investigation and failed to discover rock; that, therefore, no provision was made for excavating rock, either in the estimate, specifications or contract for the work; that for over six months the excavation was classified by the engineer in charge as earth; that two of the engineers employed by the State, one HENRY A. VAN ALSTYNE, the present State Engineer and candidate for election, left the State service and became employees of the contractor on the work; that afterward the contractors secured a modification of their contract by which the State agreed to pay a dollar a yard for excavating rock; that there was then a reclassification made by the engineer, and a part of that which had previously been classified as earth was classified as rock, and the increased compensation resulting from this classification amounted to said sum of \$18,618."

"I was very familiar with the section of the canal where the work was done. I knew there was no rock there. I caused the attendance before the Canal Board of twelve witnesses who had been employed by the contractors on the work, each of whom testified that there was no rock excavated. Notwithstanding these facts my Republican associates on the Canal Board did voted to allow the item, and I alone voted against it."

On May 10 Mr. BOND was retired from his post as State Engineer and Surveyor and appointed to a minor place in the State Government by Governor-CHAIRMAN

man ODELL to make room for this same VAN ALSTYNE. Our advice to citizens voting the split ticket is to vote against HENRY A. VAN ALSTYNE and for THOMAS H. STRYKER for State Engineer and Surveyor.

## The Future of St. Pierre-Miquelon.

A few miles from the southern coast of Newfoundland there lies a little French island colony of some ninety square miles in area. The people of the colony are in trouble on account of the pending Anglo-French treaty, and there is a vague possibility that the United States may yet become rather directly interested in their future. Under the terms of the treaty now awaiting ratification by the French Chamber, a British Consul is to become resident in the islands, and it is expected that his activities will suppress the smuggling now centered there, and also suppress the illicit traffic in bait now carried on by Newfoundlanders in violation of the Bait act of that colony. Badly enough placed now, that would leave the Pterois in still more evil plight.

Mr. P. T. McGRATH, a well known Newfoundland writer, commenting in the *Toronto Globe* on their present situation, said recently:

"The little town is overwhelmed with adversity. The expenses of the local government, coupled with the losses in the fisheries the last few years through the enforcement of the Newfoundland Bait act against the French fisheries, have so reduced the financial standing of St. Pierre that its people are emigrating by scores, its fish merchants are contracting their operations and its commerce has fallen off seriously."

The further adventures which threaten the Pterois under the new treaty bid fair to leave the islands no more than barren rocks in the sea. What will then become of them? France will not want them. Canada, England and Newfoundland would all be glad to gobble them up, but the Monroe Doctrine may have something to say about their transfer to British possession. Probably France would not be indisposed to sell them to the United States, and Newfoundland is even now apprehensive about Senator LODGE's desire to annex them to the Bay State. They may yet become the subject of very considerable international interest.

## Registering and Voting.

The first move of the Grocery to disfranchise a great portion of the electorate in New York City has failed. The citizens were not intimidated on the days of registration. Even the Governor of the State, powerful as his office is, could not frighten them into abandoning their rights. His first move was defeated. Now the struggle to defeat his next attack begins.

If the Grocery carries out its present plans a large number of registered voters will be challenged when they go to the polls on election day. The Grocery hopes to delay and obstruct voting so that at 6 o'clock, the hour for the closing of the polls, large numbers of registered electors will have been unable to vote, and will be unable to do so.

The polls open at 6 o'clock in the morning. The simplest way to defeat the Grocery is for the voters to go to the polls early. At every election it is the wise voter who gets his ballot into the box as early as he can. This year a desperate effort is making to keep out of the ballot boxes the votes of residents of this city. Because of this, vigilance is more necessary than it is in ordinary years.

Beaten in the effort to keep down the registration here, Odellism now purposes to keep the votes out of the boxes. Let every elector guard his right to vote by casting his ballot for the Citizens' candidates for State office early in the forenoon of Nov. 8.

The next Governor of New York State is pledged to his influence to bring about a revision and simplification of the ballot law to make independent voting easier. If no other reform is accomplished by the campaign of 1904, at least one step in the right direction will be assured.

Such outrages as the driving of 700 sheep over a cliff near Grays River, Wyoming, a few days ago, killing them all, will continue as long as cattle and sheep men wander at will over the public ranges, overrunning until the grasses disappear, and destroying one another's stock when their herds and flocks meet, because cattle cannot live where the sheep eat everything green to the roots.

Reform in the management of our arid lands becomes more and more imperative. According to the last report of the National Live Stock Association, the ranges do not now support more than one-half the animals they did twelve years ago. They have been overstocked, the grasses have been eaten bare or pulled up by the roots.

President ROOSEVELT has been alive to the situation and in his annual messages has strongly urged that the dry lands, so far as they can be reclaimed by irrigation, be rigidly reserved for the home builder, and that the land suitable chiefly or only for grazing be reserved for the cowboy and his utility for this purpose.

The policy advocated by the National Live Stock Association seems to point to the most practical solution of the question. The condition of the ranges is due chiefly to the fact that no cattle or sheep man has any special interest in any one part of the public domain. These public grazing lands should be rented to stock growers in sufficiently large areas and for a time long enough to induce lessees to give attention to their improvement. The title should remain in the Government, so that the homesteaders may have an opportunity to make settlements whenever agriculture becomes practicable through irrigation.

## W. Irving and D. B. Hill.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In view of the fact that it is generally believed that the application of "Wolfer's Root" by the sainted D. B. Hill to his Albany home is original with him, it may be well to remind your readers that this designation was appropriated by him.

This originated with a far different and far more honored man than he, for it was the name given by the illustrious Washington Irving to his cozy home at Irvington-on-Hudson. "Wolfer's Root" or "Sunnyvale." JOHN F. BAXTER. NEW YORK, Oct. 22.

## Dykes at Toronto.

Our autumn such a rusted fiery wear. As in a garment often dyed appears: Yet when there's naught but mud and fog Despairing our new-made looks. Heaven helps him, he never will again. And speaks of autumn but to cease it. THEODORE PARK, Oct. 23. G. B. P., Jr.

## TWO WAYS TO VOTE THE CITIZENS' TICKET.

How the Elector Should Mark His Ballot to Vote for Roosevelt for President and to Revoke Odellism in the State.

The ballot "A" printed below shows one way of voting the Citizens' ticket on Nov. 8. The voter makes a cross (X) mark in the voting space before the name of each of the Republican candidates for elector of President and Vice-President, thus indicating his choice of Roosevelt and Fairbanks. There are thirty-nine of these candidates, and thirty-nine cross (X) marks are required to complete the vote for the national ticket.

Having voted for the thirty-nine candidates for elector, the voter passes to the next column, in which are printed the names of the Citizens' candidates for State offices. He makes the legal cross (X) mark in the voting spaces in front of the names of D-CADY HERRICK, Francis Burton Harrison, John Cunneen and Thomas H. Stryker, and in front of the candidates for local offices whom he may select.

(A)

For a Straight Ticket  
Mark within This Circle

For a Straight Ticket  
Mark within This Circle

REPUBLICAN TICKET.	DEMOCRATIC TICKET.
For President, <b>THEODORE ROOSEVELT.</b>	For President, <b>ALTON B. PARKER.</b>
For Vice-President, <b>CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.</b>	For Vice-President, <b>HENRY G. DAVIS.</b>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;">For Electors of President and Vice-President, <b>CHARLES A. SCHIEREN.</b></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;">For Electors of President and Vice-President, <b>NATHAN STRAUS.</b></div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;"><b>GEORGE URBAN.</b></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;"><b>HERMAN RIDDER.</b></div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;"><b>BRINKERHOFF MYERS.</b></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;"><b>JOHN H. CARL.</b></div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;"><b>PETER WYCKOFF.</b></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;"><b>HYMAN ROSENSON.</b></div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;"><b>THOMAS P. PETERS.</b></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;"><b>JOSEPH W. MASTERS.</b></div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;">Here follow the names of the thirty-four other candidates for Electors. Mark should be made.</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;">Here follow the names of the thirty-four other candidates for Electors.</div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;">For Governor, <b>FRANK W. HIGGINS.</b></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;">For Governor, <b>D-CADY HERRICK.</b></div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;">For Lieutenant-Governor, <b>M. LINN BRUCE.</b></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;">For Lieutenant-Governor, <b>FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON.</b></div> </div>

The ballot marked "B" printed below exhibits another method of voting the Citizens' ticket on Nov. 8. It is simpler than the method shown in "A." The voter makes the legal cross (X) mark in the circle under the eagle and ballot box.

The voter then makes cross (X) marks in the voting spaces in front of the names of D-CadY Herrick, Francis Burton Harrison, John Cunneen and Thomas H. Stryker. By making these cross (X) marks he votes for the Citizens' candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor.

(B)

For a Straight Ticket  
Mark within This Circle

For a Straight Ticket  
Mark within This Circle

REPUBLICAN TICKET.	DEMOCRATIC TICKET.
For President, <b>THEODORE ROOSEVELT.</b>	For President, <b>ALTON B. PARKER.</b>
For Vice-President, <b>CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.</b>	For Vice-President, <b>HENRY G. DAVIS.</b>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;">For Electors of President and Vice-President, <b>CHARLES A. SCHIEREN.</b></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;">For Electors of President and Vice-President, <b>NATHAN STRAUS.</b></div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;"><b>GEORGE URBAN.</b></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;"><b>HERMAN RIDDER.</b></div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;"><b>BRINKERHOFF MYERS.</b></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;"><b>JOHN H. CARL.</b></div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;"><b>PETER WYCKOFF.</b></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;"><b>HYMAN ROSENSON.</b></div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;"><b>THOMAS P. PETERS.</b></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;"><b>JOSEPH W. MASTERS.</b></div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;">Here follow the names of the thirty-four other candidates for Electors.</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;">Here follow the names of the thirty-four other candidates for Electors.</div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;">For Governor, <b>FRANK W. HIGGINS.</b></div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;">For Governor, <b>D-CADY HERRICK.</b></div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="padding: 2px;">For Lieutenant-Governor, <b>M. LINN BRUCE.</b></div> </div>	